

"Changing our policies" is certainly legitimate. Even as the Vice President was casting a tie-breaking vote in this body to raise gasoline taxes—and it was his vote that raised them 4.3 cents—the Environmental Protection Agency determined that more expensive reformulated gasoline needed to be sold in many areas of the country. According to memoranda from the Department of Energy and the Congressional Research Service, EPA's gasoline requirements balkanized the market and strained supply and raised prices.

One has to question whether, if the Vice President's policies were so effective in raising prices, one would expect the Vice President to be somewhat satisfied. But obviously, confronted with angry consumers, AL GORE, the politician, suggested that refiners and oil companies were to blame. There is a lot of blaming around here for anything that is an inconvenience to the public. We all scurry for cover. Again, I think we have to look at whether what AL GORE wrote in his book, "Earth in the Balance," suggests high energy prices would thwart the utiliza-

tion of gasoline that, indeed, he might be satisfied with higher energy prices.

I have been handed a note relative to a matter that is of concern to all Members, and as a consequence I believe the leader is going to request the attention of this body.

I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FITZGERALD). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the allocations for the Appropriations Committee to reflect amounts provided for emergency requirements.

I hereby submit revisions to the 2001 Senate Appropriations Committee allocations, pursuant to section 302 of the

Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

	Budget authority	Outlays
Current Allocation:		
General purpose discretionary	\$541,565,000,000	\$547,687,000,000
Highways		26,920,000,000
Mass transit		4,639,000,000
Mandatory	327,787,000,000	310,215,000,000
Total	869,352,000,000	889,461,000,000
Adjustments:		
General purpose discretionary	+28,000,000	+6,527,000,000
Highways		
Mass transit		
Mandatory		
Total	+28,000,000	+6,527,000,000
Revised Allocation:		
General purpose discretionary	541,593,000,000	554,214,000,000
Highways		26,920,000,000
Mass transit		4,639,000,000
Mandatory	327,787,000,000	310,215,000,000
Total	869,380,000,000	895,988,000,000

I hereby submit revisions to the 2001 budget aggregates, pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

Budget authority	Outlays	Surplus
\$1,467,670,000,000	\$1,446,408,000,000	\$56,792,000,000
+28,000,000	+6,527,000,000	-6,527,000,000
1,467,698,000,000	1,452,935,000,000	50,265,000,000

Current Allocation: Budget Resolution	
Adjustments: Emergencies	
Revised Allocation: Budget Resolution	

VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, it has been more than a year since the Columbine tragedy, but still this Republican Congress refuses to act on sensible gun legislation.

Since Columbine, thousands of Americans have been killed by gunfire. Until we act, Democrats in the Senate will read some of the names of those who lost their lives to gun violence in the past year, and we will continue to do so every day that the Senate is session.

In the name of those who died, we will continue this fight. Following are the names of some of the people who were killed by gunfire one year ago today.

July 18:

Sabino Cornejo, 39, Memphis, TN; Ronald Dowl, 24, New Orleans, LA; Steven Gardner, 45, Miami-Dade County, FL; Gregory Irvin, 17, St. Louis, MO; Willie Love, Detroit, MI; Iddeen Mustafa, 17, Detroit, MI; Phet Phet Phongsanarh, 20, Detroit, MI; Roberto Ramirez, 15, Detroit, MI; Ronald Regaldo, 19, Denver, CO; Lenou Thammavongsa, Detroit, MI; Jorge Vasquez, 18, Dallas, TX; Dawamda Withrow, 20, New Orleans, LA; Unidentified male, 25, Norfolk, VA.

One of the victims of gun violence I mentioned was Sabino Cornejo, a 39-year-old Memphis man who was a beloved and highly respected member of his community. One year ago today, gunmen burst into his home and ordered him and his family to the floor.

Sabino was shot and killed in front of his four children.

We cannot sit back and allow such senseless gun violence to continue. The time has come to enact sensible gun legislation. Sabino's death is a reminder to all of us that we need to act now.

DEATH TAX ELIMINATION ACT

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, last Friday, the Senate concluded debate on the Death Tax Elimination Act, H.R. 8, and passed the bill by a bipartisan vote of 59 to 39. I am very grateful to Senators on both sides of the aisle who supported this important legislation.

The broad, bipartisan support the death-tax repeal bill received suggests that we have finally found a formula for taxing inherited assets in a fair and common sense way. Unrealized gains will be taxed, but they will be taxed when they are earned—not at death. Death itself will no longer trigger a tax.

This change—effectively substituting a capital-gains tax, which would be due upon the sale of inherited assets, for an estate tax at death—is itself a compromise.

When I first introduced a death-tax repeal bill in 1995, I did not propose any change in the stepped-up basis—a change that is at the heart of this bill. My original legislation would have repealed the death tax and allowed heirs to continue to step up the tax basis in

the inherited property to the fair market value at the date of death.

That is obviously the ideal world for taxpayers: No death tax, and a minimal capital-gains tax when the inherited assets are later sold. The problem was, that approach sat idle for four years. We could not get it to the Senate floor for a vote, and we could not attract bipartisan support for it.

The idea behind this bill really came out of a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee in 1997. At the hearing, Senators MOYNIHAN and KERREY acknowledged that the death tax was problematic, but expressed the concern that, if we repealed the death tax without adjusting the basis rules, unrealized gains in assets held until death could go untaxed forever.

It struck me then that we had the basis for a compromise. If we could agree that death should not trigger a tax, we should be able to agree that death should not confer a tax benefit, either. The answer was to simply take death out of the equation. Coupling death-tax repeal with a limitation on the step-up in basis does just that.

So H.R. 8 represents a compromise. And that is why, I think, we were able to win the votes of 59 Senators, including nine Democrats. And that is why 65 Democrats were able to support the legislation in the House of Representatives.

During consideration of the death-tax repeal bill last week, some of our colleagues on the other side proposed a different kind of compromise. They